



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Breeding of the Dickcissel in New Jersey.—On July 3, 1904, while passing along a country road near Plainfield, New Jersey, I heard an unfamiliar and very unmusical song coming across the field. It soon ceased but before I had started on again it suddenly came down from almost over my head with such distinctness that I guessed the singer's name and, looking up, saw a Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*) perched on a telegraph wire above. After singing for a while, during which I had an excellent view of him through my glass, he flew back over the field. As he was evidently at home I decided to make the most of my opportunity, so spent the greater part of the day there. To my great satisfaction I soon found that the Dickcissel had a mate. She was shy and most of the time kept well hidden in the grass. The male sang persistently from three widely separated perches on as many sides of the field, — the lower branches of a large black walnut, the top of an apple tree and the telegraph wires over the road. The field in which the birds were located was a grass field of mixed timothy and red-top with considerable red clover in parts and with a sprinkling of fleabane and black-eyed susans.

On the following day I visited the place with three ornithological friends. We saw both the old birds and in addition were delighted to find two young birds, one of which I secured. This specimen is a female in juvenal plumage with the first feathers of the winter plumage beginning to appear. The wings are not full grown and the tail is less than two-thirds of the full length. There cannot, of course, be the slightest doubt that these young birds were bred in this locality. Neither of the parents were taken, and it is hoped that they will return next year. As I had passed this field many times in the last few years it is unlikely that any Dickcissels nested in it before this season.

Mr. S. N. Rhoads allows me to state that he believes a specimen or two of this species was taken near Philadelphia this spring. As these are the first records for New Jersey or eastern Pennsylvania since 1890, they evidently indicate a tendency of the Dickcissels to return to their old haunts. The breeding record is the first for New Jersey or eastern Pennsylvania since 1879, although a few pairs doubtless bred as late as 1881. It is also apparently the first record for the entire Atlantic coast plain since 1884, when the species is recorded as breeding at Chester, South Carolina. There is little doubt, however, that the bird observed by Dr. J. Dwight, Jr., at Kingston, New York, on June 5, 1896, was breeding.

Mr. Rhoads wishes me to state that he has made a careful comparison of eastern and western Dickcissels without finding the slightest difference between them.—W. DE W. MILLER, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

Another Nest of Kirtland's Warbler.—On June 15, 1904, I found *Dendroica kirtlandi* in full song and breeding in Oscoda County, Northern Michigan. I took both parents, the nest, and four fresh eggs. The nest